

FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE. The Great Victories. German Official Reports. Weissenburg, Woerth, Forbach. Important and Reliable Details. The Veteran Thiers. His Eventful Career. What May be in Store for Him.

THE VETERAN THIERS.

The Great Oratorical Statesman, and His Eventful Career—What He has Accomplished in Literature and Politics—His Faithfulness to France and Hostility to Napoleon—What is in Store for Him if the House of Orleans is Restored.

It is possible—quite possible—that M. Thiers, the veteran of seventy-three years, old alike in statesmanship, in literature, and in years, is to be the central figure in the grand scene which is to bring the second empire to a close.

He becomes a Radical Journalist. He arrived in Paris in September, 1831, in company with Mignet, and towards the close of the year obtained, through the influence of Lafitte, an introduction to the conductor of the Constitutionnel.

His Great Historical Venture. But before his entrance upon a distinct political career, he was destined to make his mark in the world of letters. In company with Felix Bodin, he commenced a "History of the French Revolution," the first two volumes of which appeared in 1823, and four years later the completed work in ten volumes was given to the public.

He Sets Louis Philippe on the Throne of France. On the 5th of August, 1830, Prince Polignac came into power, and the arbitrary policy of Charles X was given such a decisive turn that the moderate opposition of the Constitutionnel became distasteful to Thiers.

His Entrance upon Office. On the 9th of August, Louis Philippe was crowned King of the French, and Thiers was rewarded for the advocacy of his claims by being appointed Assistant Secretary in the Department of Finance.

power on March 31, 1831, when Thiers resigned also; but, declining to follow his patron into the Opposition, he seated himself among the supporters of Casimir Perier, and advocated the policy of peace, an hereditary patron, and several other measures which brought him into disrepute with the people.

After his return to Paris, Thiers devoted his time principally to literary pursuits, ignoring politics almost altogether for some years. In addition to his two great historical works, and an able essay on "Law and his Financial System" (first published in 1839), at this and other periods of his life he wrote numerous political pamphlets, and attained a position of the highest rank in the literary world.

He Goes Back to His Old Trade. On the approach of the general elections of 1833, he re-entered the political arena, offered himself as a candidate to one of the Paris districts, and was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif.

He Becomes Prime Minister. Meanwhile he had perfected his plans, and on February 23 attained the goal of the premier-ship, as President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

For nearly four years he was a leading spirit of the opposition, and on the overthrow of Mole again became Prime Minister, March 1, 1840. But his second lease of power was destined to be as short-lived as had been the first.

Out of Office Again. Then he again went into the opposition and there remained, a firm, unflinching, merciless antagonist of his successful rival. Leisured gave him the opportunity to resume his literary labors, and he wrote volume after volume of his "History of the Consulate and Empire," until the concluding volume—the twentieth—was finally published in 1862, the first having been given to the world in 1845.

His Efforts to Save Louis Philippe. But in the closing days of Louis Philippe's reign he was destined to play an important part once more. His brilliant and vehement speeches against the policy of Guizot were widely circulated, and his contributions to the Constitutionnel, of which he had become part proprietor, spread far and wide the so-called "reformist agitation."

He "Accepts the Situation" and Louis Napoleon. But Thiers did not go down with the Orleans throne. When the triumph of the Republicans was established, he "accepted the situation," and being elected in June a member of the Constituent Assembly by four different constituencies, selected one of the districts of Paris for which to sit.

He Turns His Back on Bonapartism. But he gradually swayed over to the opposition, and soon became its leader. His object was to overthrow the republic and restore a constitutional monarchy. But Louis Napoleon was more than a match for him in intrigue.

Among them was Thiers, whom the Comma- saire of Police found asleep in bed. After a week's imprisonment at the Conciergerie, he was conducted to the frontiers. Six months later, the time meanwhile being devoted to travelling through England, Switzerland, and Italy as an involuntary exile, he was suffered to return to France.

of railways from Paris, Bordeaux, and Nantes. It is located at the extremity of a fine plain. One of the finest bridges in Europe, across the river Loire, forms the principal entrance. This bridge is 1433 feet in length, has fifteen arches, and forms part of the principal thoroughfare which traverses the town from one end to the other.

Tours is a city of about 35,000 inhabitants, situated between the left bank of the Loire and the right bank of the Cher, and at the termin- of the 10th Division, it did not succeed in overcoming the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Eventually, the 9th Division being drawn into the fight, the whole 5th Corps found itself involved in the sanguinary conflict raging along the heights west of Woerth.

The Battle of Woerth. The battle of Woerth is described in the official report of the 5th Corps, which was published in the "Revue" of the 15th of September. It is a most interesting and important battle, and one of the most successful of the campaign.

The Battle of Forbach. The battle of Forbach is described in the official report of the 5th Corps, which was published in the "Revue" of the 15th of September. It is a most interesting and important battle, and one of the most successful of the campaign.

THE GREAT VICTORIES. GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Weissenburg, Woerth, and Forbach Described by the German Commanders—The Troops and Officers Engaged.

The Battle of Weissenburg. The French infantry in action at Weissenburg and Galsberg belonged to the 1st Corps, which was commanded by General Frossard.

The Battle of Forbach. The French infantry in action at Forbach belonged to the 5th Corps, which was commanded by General Frossard.

The Battle of Woerth. The battle of Woerth is described in the official report of the 5th Corps, which was published in the "Revue" of the 15th of September.

The Battle of Woerth. The battle of Woerth is described in the official report of the 5th Corps, which was published in the "Revue" of the 15th of September.

On the Wing. The Proposed Removal of the French Government to Tours—Situation and History of the Temporary Capital. It would seem that the French Ministry have abandoned the notion of moving from the capital to Bourges, in case of a siege of the former, and are contemplating taking up temporary quarters in Tours.

of the 10th Division, it did not succeed in overcoming the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Eventually, the 9th Division being drawn into the fight, the whole 5th Corps found itself involved in the sanguinary conflict raging along the heights west of Woerth.

of the 10th Division, it did not succeed in overcoming the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Eventually, the 9th Division being drawn into the fight, the whole 5th Corps found itself involved in the sanguinary conflict raging along the heights west of Woerth.

of the 10th Division, it did not succeed in overcoming the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Eventually, the 9th Division being drawn into the fight, the whole 5th Corps found itself involved in the sanguinary conflict raging along the heights west of Woerth.

THE GREAT VICTORIES. GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Weissenburg, Woerth, and Forbach Described by the German Commanders—The Troops and Officers Engaged.

The Battle of Weissenburg. The French infantry in action at Weissenburg and Galsberg belonged to the 1st Corps, which was commanded by General Frossard.

The Battle of Forbach. The French infantry in action at Forbach belonged to the 5th Corps, which was commanded by General Frossard.

The Battle of Woerth. The battle of Woerth is described in the official report of the 5th Corps, which was published in the "Revue" of the 15th of September.

The Battle of Woerth. The battle of Woerth is described in the official report of the 5th Corps, which was published in the "Revue" of the 15th of September.

On the Wing. The Proposed Removal of the French Government to Tours—Situation and History of the Temporary Capital. It would seem that the French Ministry have abandoned the notion of moving from the capital to Bourges, in case of a siege of the former, and are contemplating taking up temporary quarters in Tours.

of the 10th Division, it did not succeed in overcoming the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Eventually, the 9th Division being drawn into the fight, the whole 5th Corps found itself involved in the sanguinary conflict raging along the heights west of Woerth.

of the 10th Division, it did not succeed in overcoming the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Eventually, the 9th Division being drawn into the fight, the whole 5th Corps found itself involved in the sanguinary conflict raging along the heights west of Woerth.

of the 10th Division, it did not succeed in overcoming the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Eventually, the 9th Division being drawn into the fight, the whole 5th Corps found itself involved in the sanguinary conflict raging along the heights west of Woerth.

THE GREAT VICTORIES. GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Weissenburg, Woerth, and Forbach Described by the German Commanders—The Troops and Officers Engaged.

The Battle of Weissenburg. The French infantry in action at Weissenburg and Galsberg belonged to the 1st Corps, which was commanded by General Frossard.

The Battle of Forbach. The French infantry in action at Forbach belonged to the 5th Corps, which was commanded by General Frossard.

The Battle of Woerth. The battle of Woerth is described in the official report of the 5th Corps, which was published in the "Revue" of the 15th of September.

The Battle of Woerth. The battle of Woerth is described in the official report of the 5th Corps, which was published in the "Revue" of the 15th of September.

On the Wing. The Proposed Removal of the French Government to Tours—Situation and History of the Temporary Capital. It would seem that the French Ministry have abandoned the notion of moving from the capital to Bourges, in case of a siege of the former, and are contemplating taking up temporary quarters in Tours.

of the 10th Division, it did not succeed in overcoming the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Eventually, the 9th Division being drawn into the fight, the whole 5th Corps found itself involved in the sanguinary conflict raging along the heights west of Woerth.

of the 10th Division, it did not succeed in overcoming the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Eventually, the 9th Division being drawn into the fight, the whole 5th Corps found itself involved in the sanguinary conflict raging along the heights west of Woerth.

of the 10th Division, it did not succeed in overcoming the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Eventually, the 9th Division being drawn into the fight, the whole 5th Corps found itself involved in the sanguinary conflict raging along the heights west of Woerth.

THE GREAT VICTORIES. GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Weissenburg, Woerth, and Forbach Described by the German Commanders—The Troops and Officers Engaged.

The Battle of Weissenburg. The French infantry in action at Weissenburg and Galsberg belonged to the 1st Corps, which was commanded by General Frossard.

The Battle of Forbach. The French infantry in action at Forbach belonged to the 5th Corps, which was commanded by General Frossard.

The Battle of Woerth. The battle of Woerth is described in the official report of the 5th Corps, which was published in the "Revue" of the 15th of September.

The Battle of Woerth. The battle of Woerth is described in the official report of the 5th Corps, which was published in the "Revue" of the 15th of September.

On the Wing. The Proposed Removal of the French Government to Tours—Situation and History of the Temporary Capital. It would seem that the French Ministry have abandoned the notion of moving from the capital to Bourges, in case of a siege of the former, and are contemplating taking up temporary quarters in Tours.

of the 10th Division, it did not succeed in overcoming the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Eventually, the 9th Division being drawn into the fight, the whole 5th Corps found itself involved in the sanguinary conflict raging along the heights west of Woerth.

of the 10th Division, it did not succeed in overcoming the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Eventually, the 9th Division being drawn into the fight, the whole 5th Corps found itself involved in the sanguinary conflict raging along the heights west of Woerth.